13b. Measurement	
Failure Frequency - Design	
Definition:	
The number of network customer trouble reports within a calendar month per 100 circuits.	
Exclusions:	
• **UNE and Interconnection Trunks**	
Business Rules:	
CLEC and SWBT repair reports are entered into and tracked via WFA. Reports are counted in the month they post.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
See Measurement 4b.	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
[Count of network trouble reports ÷ (Total Resold circuits ÷100)]	**Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT**
Benchmark:	
Parity with SWBT Retail	

13c. Measurement	
Trouble Report Rate - UNE	
Definition:	
The number of network customer trouble reports within a calendar month per 100 UNEs.	
Exclusions:	
• **Specials and Interconnection Trunks** • **Excludes Non-measured reports (CPE, Interexchange, and Information reports)** • **Excludes UNE Combos captured in the POTS or Specials measurements**	
Business Rules:	
Repair reports are entered into and tracked via WFA. Reports are counted in the month they post.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
UNEs contained in the UNE price schedule, and / or agreed to by the parties.	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
[Count of network trouble reports ÷ (Total UNEs ÷ 100)]	**Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT**
Benchmark:	
See Measurement 4c.	

Interconnection

14. Measurement	
Average Trunk Restoration Interval for Service Affecting Trunk Groups	
Definition:	
The average time to restore service affecting trunk groups.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
Service affecting is defined as 20% of a trunk group out-of-service that causes trunk group blockage. The clock starts on receipt of a trouble ticket from the CLEC that identifies a service affecting condition. The clock stops after completion of work by SWBT.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• Tandem trunk groups. • Non-Tandem trunk groups. • By Market Region.	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
Total trunk group outage time / total trunk group trouble reports	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT.
Benchmark:	
Tandem trunk groups – 1 hour / Non-Tandem – 2 hours.	

15. Measurement	
Percent Trunk Blockage	
Definition:	
Percent of calls blocked on outgoing traffic from SWBT end office to CLEC end office and from SWBT tandem to CLEC end office	
Exclusions:	
None.	
Business Rules:	
Blocked calls and total calls are gathered during the official study week each month. This week is chosen from a pre-determined schedule. No penalties or liquidated damages apply: • If CLECs have trunks busied-out for maintenance at their end, or if they have other network problems which are under their control. • SWBT is ready for turn-up on Due Date and CLEC is not ready or not available for turn-up of trunks. • If CLEC does not take action upon receipt of Trunk Group Service Request (TGSR) or ASR within 3 days when a Call Blocking situation is identified by SWBT or in the timeframe specified in the ICA. • If CLEC fails to provide a forecast. • If CLECs actual trunk usage, as shown by SWBT from traffic usage studies, is more than 25% above CLEC's most recent forecast, which must have been provided within the last six-months unless a different timeframe is specified in an interconnection agreement The exclusions do not apply if SWBT fails to timely provide CLEC with traffic utilization data reasonably required for CLEC to develop its forecast or if SWBT refuses to accept CLEC trunk orders (ASRs or TGSRs) that are within the CLEC's reasonable forecast regardless of what the current usage data is.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• The SWBT end office to CLEC end office and SWBT tandem to CLEC end office trunk blockage will be reported separately • By Market Region	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of blocked calls ÷ total calls offered) * 100	Reported for CLEC, all CLECs and SWBT
Benchmark:	
Dedicated Trunk Groups not to exceed blocking standard of B.01.	

Local Number Portability

16. Measurement	
Percentage of Premature Disconnects (Coordinated Cutovers)	
Definition:	
Percentage of coordinated cutovers where SWBT prematurely disconnects the customer prior to the scheduled conversion.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
A premature disconnect occurs any time SWBT disconnects the CLEC customer prior to the CLEC being on line.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of prematurely disconnected customers ÷ total coordinated conversion customers) * 100	Reported by CLEC and all CLECs disaggregated by INP and INP with UNE loop.
Benchmark:	
2% or less premature disconnects starting 10 minutes before scheduled time.	

Collocation

17. Measurement	
Percent Missed Collocation Due Dates	
Definition:	
The percent of SWBT caused missed due dates for Collocation projects.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
The clock starts when SWBT receives, in compliance with the approved tariff, payment and return of proposed layout for space as specified in the application form from the CLEC and the clock stops when the collocation arrangement is complete and ready for CLEC occupancy. Due Date Extensions will be extended when mutually agreed to by SWBT and the CLEC, or when a CLEC fails to complete work items for which they are responsible in the allotted time frame. The extended due date will be calculated by adding to the original due date the number of calendar days that the CLEC was late in performing said work items. Work items include but are not limited to: • CLEC return to SWBT corrected and complete floor plan drawings • CLEC placement of required component(s) • If the business rules and tariff are inconsistent, the terms of the tariff will apply.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
Physical, virtual, cageless and additions	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(count of number of SWBT caused missed due dates for physical collocation facilities ÷ total number of physical collocation projects) * 100	Reported for individual CLEC and all CLECs
Benchmark:	
95% within the due date. Damages and Assessments will be calculated based on the number of days late.	

Billing

18. Measurement	
Billing Timeliness (Wholesale Bill)	
Definition:	
Billing Timeliness measures the length of time from the billing date to the time it is sent or transmitted (made available) to the CLECs.	
Exclusions:	
Excludes Weekends and Holidays	
Business Rules:	
The transmission date is used to gather the data for the reporting period. The measurement counts the number of workdays between the bill day and transmission date for each bill.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Count of bills transmitted on time ÷ total number of bills released) * 100	**Reported for CLEC and all CLECs**
Benchmark:	
95% within 6th workday	

OSS

19. Measurement	
OSS Interface Availability	
Definition:	
Percent of time OSS interface is available compared to scheduled availability.	
Exclusions:	
None	
Business Rules:	
The total "number of hours functionality to be available" is the cumulative number of hours (by date and time on a 24 hour clock) over which SWBT plans to offer and support CLEC access to SWBT's operational support systems (OSS) functionality during the reporting period. "Hours Functionality is Available" is the actual number of hours, during scheduled available time, that the SWBT interface is capable of accepting or receiving CLEC transactions or data files for processing through the interface and supporting operational support systems (OSS). The actual time available is divided by the scheduled time available and then multiplied by 100 to produce the "percent system availability" measure. SWBT will not schedule normal maintenance during business hours (8 am. to 5:30 PM. Monday through Friday).	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• None	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
((Hours functionality is available during the scheduled available hours) ÷ Scheduled system available hours)) * 100	Reported on an aggregate CLEC basis by interface e.g. EASE, DATAGATE, VERIGATE, LEX, EDI and TOOLBAR. The RAF will be reported on an individual CLECs basis
Benchmark:	
99%	

Interconnection

20. Measurement:	
Common Transport Trunk Blockage	
Definition:	
Percentage of local common transport trunk groups exceeding 2% blockage.	
Exclusions:	
No data is collected on weekends	
Business Rules:	
Blocked calls and total calls are gathered during the official study week each month. This week is chosen from a pre-determined schedule.	
Levels of Disaggregation:	
• Common trunk groups where CLECs share ILEC trunks, and Common trunk groups for CLECs not shared by ILEC. • By Market Region.	
Calculation:	**Report Structure:**
(Number of common transport trunk groups exceeding 2% blocking ÷ total common transport trunk groups) * 100.	Reported on local common transport trunk groups.
Benchmark:	
3% Blockage	

Attachment A-3

CALCULATION OF PARITY AND BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE AND VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS

I. Z-Tests

- Modified Z-tests, as outlined below, will be used to determine parity when comparing an SBC/Ameritech incumbent LEC's and the CLEC's results for the difference between two means or two percentages, or the difference in two proportions.

- The modified Z-tests are applicable if the number of data points is greater than 30 for averages or means. For measurements with less than 30 data points SWBT may use the permutations test or Alternative-1 described under "Qualifications to use Z-Test heading below.

- Parity exists when the measured results in a single month (whether in the form of means, percents, or proportions) for the same measurement, at equivalent disaggregation, for both SWBT and the CLEC are used to calculate a Z-test statistic and the resulting value is no greater than the critical Z-value as discussed below.

- For parity measurement results that are expressed as averages or means:

  $Z = (DIFF) / \delta_{DIFF}$

  Where;
  $DIFF = M_{ILEC} - M_{CLEC}$
  M_{ILEC} = ILEC Average
  M_{CLEC} = CLEC Average
  $\delta_{DIFF} = SQRT [\delta^2_{ILEC} (1/ n_{CLEC} + 1/ n_{ILEC})]$
  δ^2_{ILEC} = Calculated variance for ILEC.
  n_{ILEC} = number of observations or samples used in ILEC measurement
  n_{CLEC} = number of observations or samples used in CLEC measurement

- For benchmark measurement results that are expressed as averages or means:

  $z = (DIFF) / 1$

  Where;
  $DIFF = Benchmark - M_{CLEC}$
  M_{CLEC} = CLEC Average

For parity measurement results that are expressed as percentages or proportions:

Step 1:

$$\rho = \frac{(n_{ILEC}P_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC}P_{CLEC})}{n_{ILEC} + n_{CLEC}}$$

Step 2:

$$\sigma_{PILEC\text{-}PCLEC} = \text{sqrt}[[\rho(1\text{-}\rho)]/n_{ILEC} + [\rho(1\text{-}\rho)]/n_{CLEC}]$$

Step 3:

$$Z = (P_{ILEC} - P_{CLEC})/\sigma_{PILEC\text{-}PCLEC}$$

Where: n = Number of Observations
P = Percentage or Proportion

- For benchmark measurement results that are expressed as percentages or proportions:

$$Z = (\text{benchmark} - P_{CLEC})/1$$

Where: n = Number of Observations
P_{clec} = Percentage or Proportion for CLEC

- For measurement results that are expressed as rates or a ratio:

$$z = (DIFF) / \delta_{DIFF}$$

Where;
$DIFF = R_{ILEC} - R_{CLEC}$
$R_{ILEC} = num_{ILEC}/denom_{ILEC}$
$R_{CLEC} = num_{CLEC}/denom_{CLEC}$
$\delta_{DIFF} = SQRT\ [R_{ILEC}\ (1/denom_{CLEC} + 1/\ denom_{ILEC})]$

II. Qualifications To Use Z-Test:

- The proposed Z-tests are applicable to reported measurements that contain 30 or more data points.

- For measurements where the performance delivered to CLEC is compared to SWBT performance and for which the number of data points are 29 or less, The following Alternative may be used:

Alternative 1:

1. For measurements that are expressed as averages, performance delivered to a CLEC for each observation shall not exceed the ILEC averages plus the applicable critical Z-value. If the CLEC's performance is outside the ILEC average plus the critical Z-value and it is the second consecutive month, SWBT can utilize the Z-test as applicable for sample sizes 30 or greater or the permutation test to provide evidence of parity. If SWBT uses the Z-test for samples under 30, the CLEC can independently perform the permutation test to validate SWBT's results.

2. For measurements that are expressed as percentages, the percentage for CLEC shall not exceed ILEC percentage plus the applicable critical Z-value. If the CLEC's performance is outside the ILEC percentage plus the critical Z-value and it is the second consecutive month, SWBT can utilize the Z-test as applicable for sample sizes 30 or greater or the permutation test to provide evidence of parity. If SWBT uses the Z-test for samples under 30, the CLEC can independently perform the permutation test to validate SWBT's results.

Alternative 2:

Permutation analysis will be applied to calculate the z-statistic using the following logic:

1. Choose a sufficiently large number T.
2. Pool and mix the CLEC and ILEC data sets
3. Randomly subdivide the pooled data sets into two pools, one the same size as the original CLEC data set (n_{CLEC}) and one reflecting the remaining data points, (which is equal to the size of the original ILEC data set or n_{ILEC}).
4. Compute and store the Z-test score (Z_S) for this sample.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the remaining T-1 sample pairs to be analyzed. (If the number of possibilities is less than 1 million, include a programmatic check to prevent drawing the same pair of samples more than once).
6. Order the Z_S results computed and stored in step 4 from lowest to highest.
7. Compute the Z-test score for the original two data sets and find its rank in the ordering determined in step 6.
8. Repeat the steps 2-7 ten times and combine the results to determine P = (Summation of ranks in each of the 10 runs divided by 10T)
9. Using a cumulative standard normal distribution table, find the value Z_A such that the probability (or cumulative area under the standard normal curve) is equal to P calculated in step 8.
10. Compare Z_A with the desired critical value as determined from the critical Z table. If $Z_A >$ the designated critical Z-value in the table, then the performance is non-compliant.

III. Critical Z-Test Value

The following table will be used for determining the Critical Z-value for each measurement. The table can be extended to include CLECs with fewer performance measurements.

Critical Z - Statistic Table

Number of Performance Measurements	Critical Z-value
10-19	1.79
20-29	1.73
30-39	1.68
40-49	1.81
50-59	1.75
60-69	1.7
70 –79	1.68
80 – 89	1.74
90 – 99	1.71
100 – 109	1.68
110 –119	1.7
120 – 139	1.72
140 – 159	1.68
160 – 179	1.69
180 – 199	1.7
200 – 249	1.7
250 – 299	1.7
300 – 399	1.7
400 – 499	1.7
500 – 599	1.72
600 – 699	1.72
700 – 799	1.73
800 – 899	1.75
900 – 999	1.77
1000 and above	Calculated for Type-1 Error Probability of 5%

IV. Methods Of Calculating Per Occurrence Voluntary Payments

Measurements For Which The Reporting Dimensions Are Averages Or Means.

Step 1: Calculate the average or the mean for the measurement for the CLEC that would yield the Critical Z-value for the third consecutive month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measurement. (For benchmark measurements, substitute the benchmark value for the value calculated in the preceding sentences).

Step 2: Calculate the percentage difference between the actual average and the calculated average for the third consecutive month.

Step 3: Multiply the total number of data points by the percentage calculated in the previous step. Calculate the average for three months and multiply the result by $1500, $900, and $600 for Measurements that are designated as High, Medium, and Low respectively; to determine the applicable assessment payable to the U.S. Treasury for that measure.

Measurements For Which The Reporting Dimensions Are Percentages.

Step 1: Calculate the percentage for the measurement for the CLEC that would yield the Critical Z-value for the third consecutive month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, substitute the benchmark value for the value calculated in the preceding sentences).

Step 2: Calculate the difference between the actual percentage for the CLEC and the calculated percentage for each of the three non-compliant months.

Step 3: Multiply the total number of data points by the percentage calculated in the previous step. Calculate the average for three months and multiply the result by $1500, $900, and $600 for measurements that are designated High, Medium, and Low respectively: to determine the applicable assessment payable to the U.S. Treasury.

Measurements For Which The Reporting Dimensions Are Ratios Or Proportions.

Step 1: Calculate the ratio for the measurement for the CLEC that would yield the Critical Z-value for the third consecutive month. Use the same denominator as the one used in calculating the Z-statistic for the measure. (For benchmark measurements, substitute the benchmark value for the value calculated in the preceding sentences).

Step 2: Calculate the percentage difference between the actual ratio for the CLEC and the calculated ratio for each month of the non-compliant three-month period.

Step 3: Multiply the total number of service orders by the percentage calculated in the previous step for each month. Calculate the average for three months and multiply the result by $1500, $900, and $600 for measurements that are designated as High, Medium, and Low respectively; to determine the applicable assessment for that measure.

Measurements for Which Payment Is Per Occurrence With A Cap

Voluntary payments are calculated on a per occurrence basis in accordance with the methodologies described above and are payable up to the caps identified in Attachment A-4.

V. Methods Of Calculating Per Measurement Voluntary Payments

Per measurement voluntary payments are payable as detailed in the Voluntary Payments Table below if the actual Z-value exceeds the critical Z-value.

ATTACHMENT A-4

VOLUNTARY PAYMENTS TABLE FOR MEASUREMENTS

Per Occurrence

Measurement Group	
High	$1500
Medium	$900
Low	$600

Per Measurement/Per Occurrence Caps

Measurement Group	
High	$225,000
Medium	$90,000
Low	$60,000

ATTACHMENT A-5a

SBC/AMERITECH MEASUREMENT LIST
(EXCEPT CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA)

MEASUREMENT LIST (EXCEPT CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA)							
	FPP	Benchmark /Parity	Measurement Name				Pay
				Y1	Y2	Y3	
OSS	1	B	% FOC received in 'X' hours	M	M	M	occur/cap
	2	B	Average Response Time for OSS preorder interfaces	M	M	M	occur/cap
	3	P	Order Process Percent Flow Through	H	H	H	occur/cap
Provisioning	4a	P	% SBC caused missed due dates - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	4b	P	% SWBT caused missed due dates - Design	H	H	H	occur
	4c	P	% SWBT caused missed due dates	H	H	H	occur
	4d	B	% Mechanized Completions Returned Within one Day Of Work Completion	L	L	L	occur
	5a	P	Percent Trouble Report Within 10 Days (I-10) of Installation – POTS	H	H	H	occur
	5b	P	Percent Installation Reports (Trouble Reports) Within 30 Days (I-30) of Installation - Design	H	H	H	occur
	5c	P	Percent Installation Reports (Trouble Reports) Within 30 Days (I-30) of Installation - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	6a	P	Mean Installation Interval - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	6b	P	Average Installation Interval - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	6c	B	% Installation completed in 'X' days - UNE	M	H	H	occur
	7a	P	Average Delay Days For SWBT Caused Missed Due Dates – POTS	L	L	L	occur
	7b	P	Average Delay Days For SWBT Caused Missed Due Dates – Design	L	L	L	occur
	7c	P	Average Delay Days For SWBT Caused Missed Due Dates – UNE	L	L	L	occur
	8	P	Average installation interval - DSL	H	H	H	occur
	9	P	Average response time for loop qualification information	M	M	M	occur
Maintenance	10a	P	Percent Missed Repair Commitments - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	10b	P	Percent Missed Repair Commitments - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	11a	P	Percent Repeat Reports - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	11b	P	Percent Repeat Reports - Design	H	H	H	occur
	11c	P	Percent Repeat Reports - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	12a	P	Receipt To Clear Duration - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	12b	P	Mean Time To Restore - Design	H	H	H	occur
	12c	P	Mean Time To Restore - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	13a	P	Trouble Report Rate - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	13b	P	Failure Frequency – Design	L	L	L	occur
	13c	P	Trouble Report Rate - UNE	H	H	H	occur
Interconnection	14	B	Average Trunk Restoration Interval for Service Affecting Trunk Groups	M	M	H	occur
	15	B	Percent Trunk Blockage	M	H	H	occur/cap
Local Number Portability	16	B	% Pre-mature Disconnects (Coordinated Cutovers)	M	M	H	occur
Collocation	17	B	% missed collocation due date	M	M	H	occur
Billing	18	B	Billing Timeliness	M	M	H	occur/cap
OSS	19	B	OSS Interface Availability	M	M	H	meas

Interconnection	20	B	Common Transport Trunk Blockage	M	M	H	meas

ATTACHMENT A-5b

SBC/AMERITECH MEASUREMENT LIST
(CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA)

MEASUREMENT LIST (CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA)							
	FPP	Benchmark / Parity	Measurement Name				Pay
				Y1	Y2	Y3	
OSS	1	B	Average FOC Notice Interval	M	M	M	occur/cap
	2	B/P	Average Response Time (to preorder queries)	M	M	M	occur/cap
	3	B	Percent of Flow Through Orders	H	H	H	occur/cap
Provisioning	4a	P	% of Due Dates Missed- POTS	H	H	H	occur
	4b	P	% of Due Dates Missed – Design	H	H	H	occur
	4c	P	% of Due Dates missed – UNE	H	H	H	occur
	4d	B	Average Completion Notice Interval	L	L	L	occur
	5a	P	Percent Troubles Within 30 Days for New Orders - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	5b	P	Percent Troubles Within 30 Days for New Orders - Design	H	H	H	occur
	5c	P	Percent Troubles Within 30 Days for New Orders - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	6a	P	Average Completed Interval - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	6b	P	Average Completed Interval - Design	H	H	H	occur
	6c	P	Percent Installation completed within Standard Interval – UNE	M	H	H	occur
	7a	P	Delay Order Interval to Completion Date - POTS	L	L	L	occur
	7b	P	Delay Order Interval to Completion Date - Design	L	L	L	occur
	7c	P	Delay Order Interval to Completion Date - UNE	L	L	L	occur
	8	P	Average Completed Interval - DSL	H	H	H	occur
	9	P	Average response time for loop makeup information	M	M	M	occur
Maintenance	10a	P	Percent of Cust. Trouble not Resolved in Est. Time - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	10b	P	Percent of Cust. Trouble not Resolved in Est. Time - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	11a	P	Frequency of Repeat Troubles in 30 day period-POTS	H	H	H	occur
	11b	P	Frequency of Repeat Troubles in 30 day period-Design	H	H	H	occur
	11c	P	Frequency of Repeat Troubles in 30 day period - UNE	H	H	H	occur
	12a	P	Average Time to Restore – POTS	H	H	H	occur
	12b	P	Average Time To Restore – Design	H	H	H	occur
	12c	P	Average Time To Restore – UNE	H	H	H	occur
	13a	P	Customer Trouble Report Rate - POTS	H	H	H	occur
	13b	P	Customer Trouble Report Rate - Design	L	L	L	occur
	13c	P	Customer Trouble Report Rate - UNE	H	H	H	occur
Interconnection	14	B	Avg. Trunk Restoration Interval for Service Affecting Trunk Groups	M	M	H	occur
	15	P	Percent Blocking on Interconnection Trunks	M	H	H	occur/cap
Coordinated Conversions	16	P	Coordinated Customer Conversions	M	M	H	occur
Collocation	17	B	Percent Missed Collocation Due Dates	M	M	H	occur
Billing	18	B	Wholesale Bill Timeliness	M	M	H	occur/cap
OSS	19	B	Percent of Time Interface is Available	M	M	H	meas
Interconnection	20	B	Percent Blocking on Common Trunks	M	M	H	meas

ATTACHMENT A-6

YEAR 1

CAPS ($M)

State	Annual	Monthly
Arkansas	$ 4.16	$ 0.35
California	$ 79.01	$ 6.58
Connecticut	$ 9.56	$ 0.80
Illinois	$ 30.41	$ 2.53
Indiana	$ 9.71	$ 0.81
Kansas	$ 5.89	$ 0.49
Michigan	$ 23.55	$ 1.96
Missouri	$ 10.87	$ 0.91
Nevada	$ 1.54	$ 0.13
Ohio	$ 17.81	$ 1.48
Oklahoma	$ 7.05	$ 0.59
Texas	$ 40.99	$ 3.41
Wisconsin	$ 9.45	$ 0.79
	$250.00	$ 20.83

ATTACHMENT A-6 (cont'd)

YEAR 2

CAPS ($M)

State	Annual	Monthly
Arkansas	$ 6.24	$ 0.52
California	$ 118.51	$ 9.88
Connecticut	$ 14.34	$ 1.20
Illinois	$ 45.62	$ 3.80
Indiana	$ 14.57	$ 1.21
Kansas	$ 8.83	$ 0.74
Michigan	$ 35.32	$ 2.94
Missouri	$ 16.31	$ 1.36
Nevada	$ 2.31	$ 0.19
Ohio	$ 26.72	$ 2.23
Oklahoma	$ 10.57	$ 0.88
Texas	$ 61.48	$ 5.12
Wisconsin	$ 14.18	$ 1.18
	$ 375.00	$ 31.25

ATTACHMENT A-6 (cont'd)

YEAR 3

CAPS ($M)

State	Annual	Monthly
Arkansas	$ 8.32	$ 0.69
California	$ 158.02	$ 13.17
Connecticut	$ 19.12	$ 1.59
Illinois	$ 60.82	$ 5.07
Indiana	$ 19.42	$ 1.62
Kansas	$ 11.78	$ 0.98
Michigan	$ 47.10	$ 3.93
Missouri	$ 21.75	$ 1.81
Nevada	$ 3.08	$ 0.26
Ohio	$ 35.62	$ 2.97
Oklahoma	$ 14.10	$ 1.18
Texas	$ 81.97	$ 6.83
Wisconsin	$ 18.90	$ 1.57
	$ 500.00	$ 41.67